FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About | hastily gather. But Their Old Campaigns.

THE ELEVENTH CORPS. Who Was Responsible for Its Disaster at Chan-

cellorsville. TO THE EDITOR: I have read with the greatest interest the communication of Comrade H. M. Kellogg regarding the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. For 22 years have I, with others, been waiting to see justice done to a body of men as brave as any that composed the Army of the Potomac; have perused with great care such accounts as were published about that battle-official and historical, but up to the present time have found that not one of those who, being at the time in authority, were best able to give the true and correct account of that first day's battle, found it worth while to come out boldly to give credit where credit belonged or lay the blame where so much blame was deserved. For over 20 years the first hasty account, given by the war correspondent of the New York Times of the battle of Chancellorsville has been accepted as correct, the loss of that battle blamed on the cowardice of the Eleventh Corps, or by some ascribed to the mental incapacity of Gen.

Hooker on that day. has, by silence, permitted the imputation of i cowardice to rest on those troops. Not one did on that day, placed in a position where re-word in defense of the reputation of his corps sistance was a physical impossibility. from him. He was willing to let that verdict stand. Did he really believe that the troops and their officers were to blame for the loss of that battle, or did he keep silent to shield his own faults, his unpardonable want of care and military shortcoming, which are now made still more apparent by the light of this longconcealed order of Gen. Hooker, which seems to have come to light for the first time at so late a day in your issue of June 11? It seems almost incredible that Gen. Howard, having received such an important order from Gen. Hooker as stated by Comrade Kellogg, should have ignored it entirely. But how little attention he paid to the advice contained in it, the following will make clear.

The order reads: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATUEDAY, May 2, 9:30 a. m., 1863.

To GEN. HOWARD, GENERAL: I am directed by the Major-General commanding to say the disposition you have made of your Corps has been with a view of a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the position you will take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances. He staggests that you have heavy reserves well in hand to meet this contingency.

hand to meet this contingency.
Your ob'd't servant, (Sig.) J. H. VAN ALLEN,
Brig.-Gen. and A. D. C. We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pick-ets for purposes of observation as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their

It seems necessary to explain what disbo tion Gen. Howard had made of his command. The entire corps, composed of three divisions, was stretched in a single line of battle facing south, on the road leading from Chaucellorsville due west. The First Division, commanded by Gen. Barlow, formed the right wing, his extreme right resting about three miles from Chancellorsville House; the Third Division, under Gen. C. Schurz, in the center, with the Second Division, under Gen. Von Steinwehr, on the left. The whole line thus formed was probably one and a half miles long. There were no reserves. One of our batteries occupied a position on an elevation near our extreme right flank, and played an important part in the final result.

Late in the evening of the 1st of May the pickets in front of our center were driven in,

TRYING TO REACH OUR FLANK.

Gen. Schurz, anticipating then an attack from threw up breastworks in their new position.

enemy could be plainly seen from our line marching in heavy and steady columns past our front to the west at a distance of not more attempt one of their flank movements, and were ordered back to the original line with a severe reprimand to Gen. Schimmelpfennig, to whose brigade they belonged. Fortunately this trained and experienced officer, recognizing the utter folly of the order received, placed they remained unseen and undisturbed by Gen.

to our flank and spreading to the north. Gen. Howard made no change in the disposition of his troops; they were still facing south. At 3 p. m. Gen. Schimmelpfennig ordered two of his officers with a small detachment of men to reconnoiter. This detachment, going only onequarter of a mile south and about one-quarter of a mile beyond our extreme right flank, approached near enough to the enemy in the they lost their flag on that occasion. thick forest surrounding our right flank and

HEAR THE WORDS OF COMMAND

given by the rebel officers as one regiment after another was massed in lines of attack. with a squad of men who seemed to be pretty These officers hastened back to our lines as fast | boozy, as well as pretty full of epithets against a as horses could carry them and reported. I was certain Colonel who had taken their flag down one of these two, and gave the information and raised his own in its stead. Not being disat once to Gen. Schurz. From the way I was posed to argue the question with them, we passed received by that General, I carried away the on after our chicks, which were of more interest impression that he deemed further efforts to to us than any other question just then. In warn Gen. Howard useless; but he was kind returning after about an hour's absence, we enough to suggest, and after a moment's re- stopped to see the State House, and in passing flection to order me to report at once to Gen. out of the grounds where we had talked with Howard. I reached the corps headquarters, the squad of the 13th, found their flag rolled about a half mile east, in a very short time. I up and lying on the ground. One of us picked did not see Gen. Howard, but in making my it up and stood it up against one of the large

observed that the Second Division of the Elev- for, judging by their previous actions, they were enth Corps had left its position; was informed | thinking more about something to drink than that it, with the Fifth Corps, had started in flags. So we went back and got the flag and pursuit of the enemy in a southeasterly direction. It must be borne in mind that this disposition of Gen. Howard's troops left a vacant | flag was carried several days by the 30th right space of two miles between Chancellorsville along with their own flag, but was turned over and the left wing of Gen. Schurz's Division, to the rightful owners as soon as they requested

ard's headquarter guard-composed of a small | the right undoubtedly belonged to the 31st Iowa, company of cavalry-returning at full gallop, from the fact that that regiment, with the balance on a road nearly parallel to our position. Coming from the west beyond our right flank, they vering to capture the city, and the 13th must had been driven in by the enemy and so re- have sent their flag over and raised it while the ported at headquarters. And, now, with Gen. Hooker's note of warning in his possession since morning, the repeated information and warning fought the rebels from where we crossed the given by Gens. Schurz and Schimmelpfennig, river, some four miles above the city, right into and with my report, confirmed by the commander of his headquarter guard, what measure of defense did Gen. Howard take? Not a man's position was changed, and, to crown all, the

men in line were ordered to UNSLING KNAPSACKS AND STACK ARMS. Shortly before 6 o'clock the storm burst- Ill. Cav., still insists that his regiment was the the attack was made. The first shot from a first to cross the Arkansas River and enter small rebel fieldpiece, coming from the north- Little Rock. Now, I don't pretend to say who west, killed a mounted officer in the center of crossed the river first, as my regiment (the 3d our line. Simultaneously with the rebel Iowa) was ordered down the river to engage a line of battle in front, rear and flank came | rebel battery on the opposite bank while the that battery without gunners or drivers in pontoon bridge was being laid, and we were full and furious gallop down that narrow, nearly the last to cross; but when we did get deep-cut country road, over knapsacks, and across we went immediately to the front and overturning the stacked arms, giving the men barely a chance to jump to either side, the rebels following in overwhelming numbers close behind. Some had not even a chance to pick up a gun from the ground, and certainly neither time parts are to form into line and entered the city in advance of all others, and Maj. Geo. Duffield raised the National flag over the State House. We don't claim to have followed Pap Price much farther than the city limits. The Mas Yost, Serg't, Co. A, 21st Ill., Hollisten and the stacked arms, giving the men took our place in the advance and on the front in the possession of a company of the 101st Ohio. No one that was there will deny that we came from the direction of the retreating enemy and then made claim to our prize.—

Thomas Yost, Serg't, Co. A, 21st Ill., Hollisten and the control of the stacked arms, giving the men took our place in the advance of all others, and Maj. Geo. Duffield raised the National flag over the State House. We don't claim to have followed Pap Price much farther than the control of the returned to the gun we found it took our place in the advance of all others, and Maj. Geo. Duffield raised the National flag over the State House. We don't the front and took our place in the advance of all others, and Maj. Geo. Duffield raised the National flag over the State House. We don't the followed Pap Price much farther the control of the stacked arms, giving the men took our place in the advance of all others. time nor space to form into line nor to fire a than the city limits.—F. A. PATTERSON, Co. E. single shot. In an incredibly short time those | 3d Iowa Cav., Drakesville, Iowa. two divisions were rolled up and by irresisti-

ble force driven from their positions.

Gen. Shimmelpfennig directed the scattered troops to gather behind the 157th N. J. and 82d Ill., who, in a position to face the enemy, stood their ground nobly—firing and retreating, halting and firing again and again in splendid style, until, outflanked and nearly surrounded and half their numbers wounded and killed, they left the field to find the first sign of assistance
mearly two miles from the place of attack.
While Gen. Schimmelpfennig, with these two

Hale Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.

as we could gather,—made such desperate re-sistance on the northern side of the road, Gen. Schurz was doing the same on the southern side of the road with such troops as he could

WHERE WAS GEN. HOWARD after the first shot had dismounted him? I have often tried to imagine the feelings of men like Col. Brown, of the 157th N. Y., with a splendid regiment, and only a few months in the service, making such heroic resistance to overwhelming numbers, performing deeds of valor on that day of which the bravest veterans might well be proud, to discover that he had been branded as a coward. Or of Col. Hecker, a man with the highest reputation in Europe as well as here, who, side by side with Col. Brown, resisted with the 82d Ill. until, dangerously wounded, he lay on the ground; and then to discover that they, with thousands of others who would have done equally well if they had had a chance, were looked upon as no good: for Gen. Howard testified after the battle, before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, that he had no confidence

in the Eleventh Corps. I have related here only such matter as came under my own personal observation. Though at the time a staff officer, my field of observaion was necessarily limited; but, from the facts related, every word of which can be proved, it will be seen that the commander of the corps, from some cause unknown, neglected each and every measure of precaution; omitted to take any and every means to place his command in a proper position to resist an attack of which ne had more than sufficient warning, and that Gen. Howard, the commander of that corps, no troops in the world could have done better than the rank and file of the Eleventh Corps

I have no apology to make for writing the above. It is high time that the actual facts-the truth-should be known. I should like to do all in my power to prevent from passing into the records of history a foul slander on true and brave men and soldiers .- G. SCHLEITER, Major, 74th Pa., Pittsburg, Pa.

Lieut. Kingsbury's Death.

To THE EDITOR: Noticing in your wideknown journal of the 25th ult., under the heading of "Washington Gossip," about the marriage of Gen. S. B. Buckner, in which is mentioned the name of Kingsbury "as a Licut. Kingsbury of the Union army," and that Lieut. Kingsbury was killed in one of the early battles in Virginia." Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to say a few words as to who and what that Lieut. Kingsbury was and how he was killed. As a soldier of Kingsbury's regiment, I cannot forego an explanation or a correction. Kingsbury was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and in the first part of 1862 was Captain of Artillery in the Regular Army and Chief of Artillery to Gen. George B. McClellan, and was commissioned Colonel in the 11th Conn. about June the same year. He was a brilliant, honorable and brave soldier, and one of the very best drillmasters and disciplinarians the United States army had during the war, and was the same time like a father to the enlisted men of his regiment. He was strict while on duty, but always courteous

and gentlemanly. On the 17th of September, 1862, about 9 a. m., I heard Gen. Burnside, while riding up to where the 11th regiment was lying, give orders to Col. Kingsbury to march his regiment to the bridge (Antietam Bridge), take it and hold it if possible until the arrival of re-enforcements. Accordingly, Col. Kingsbury called the regiment to attention by his usual command: "11th regiment, attention." He divided the regiment, giving the right wing in command of Lieut.-Col. Griffin A. Stedman same regiment) and retaining the left wing himself. The object of this, as far as I understood, was to attack the enemy from the right and left of the bridge. I was with the left wing, and consequently with Col. Kingsbury. We went in 500 strong, and left 200 on the field. Kingsbury was shot four times through the body and the report was sent to Gen. Howard that if I remember rightly, within 24 hours. I was the enemy was of September, which I so well remember, and can tell of many incidents that happened during the west instead of the south, ordered two regi- that memorable day. The Colonel was killed, ments of the First Brigade, Third Division,- | Lieutenant-Colonel and Major wounded, as well the 157th N. Y., under Col. Brown, and the 82d Ill., under Col. F. Hecker,—to take a position facing west, and both regiments at once | There were two rebel brigades against a handful of men of the 11th. It was a dark day for The morning of the 2d of May opened bright | the 11th Conn. that day, when the brave and warm, and during the entire forenoon the | Kingsbury fell to rise no more. His boots were cut up by the men of the regiment to keep by them as mementos of their valorous chieftain. The idea of writing of Col. Kingsbury as "a than one and a half miles. It was plain to Lieut. Kingsbury" was more than I as a late every man and officer that the rebels would | member of his regiment could swallow without saying something in his behalf. I only hope preparation did Gen. Howard make to that some members of the 11th Conn. who are meet this attack? None at all. On the con- | better acquainted with the facts in the premtrary, the above-mentioned two regiments, ises and remember better the happenings of 23 occupying an intrenched position facing west, | years ago, will let themselves be heard from

on the above subject. In conclusion, I will say that only Kingsbury was the one to lead us in that engagement, and while the men were falling from the rebel lead like flies, he spoke to them, saying, these two regiments again in position to face | while in front of the regiment and facing them the coming attack from the west, and there | in a hail of lead: "Forward! Come, my 11th; forward," and so on. We followed him, but I doubt if we would have followed any other At noon our scouts reported the enemy close officer .- "OJos NEGROS," San Francisco, Cal.

The Flag of the 13th Iowa.

TO THE EDITOR: Seeing in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of recent date an accusation by Comrade Canfield that the 31st Iowa stole their flag off the State House at Columbia, S. C., I desire to clear the 31st Iowa of the charge, and probably enlighten some of the 13th Iowa as to how

In scouting for chickens about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that memorable day, the writer and Simon G. Maple, of Co. K, 30th Iowa, were passing by the State House, and stopped to talk report to several of his staff officers was told building rocks, and passed on. I made the rethat we need not be unnecessarily alarmed. When leaving Gen. Howard's headquarters I and get that flag and take care of it for them; serve, or any support nearer than Chancellors- do we think now, we were stealing the 13th's flag, but simply taking care of a neglected flag. While returning to my command I met How- Asto the 13th's right to raise their flag, we think

Little Bock Again. To THE EDITOR: I notice in your issue of the 2d inst. that Comrade Bacon, of the 13th

Another Fine Monument to be Erected on Battleground at Gettysburg. The 27th Conn., of New Haven, have con-tracted with the well-known St. Johnsbury

Big money-steady employment. Address

regiments in splendid order, and such others | SPRING HILL TO FRANKLIN. The Story Told Again of that Eventful Night and the Next Day's Battle.

TO THE EDITOR: Twenty years seem to play sad havoc with the memory of some of our old "pards." In your issue of Feb. 26 Serg't Siein the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. If my memory is not at fault, Comrade Infield is correct. It is strange the Sergeant has forgotten the heroic struggle made by the 100th to retain possession of their colors, which were up and down at least a dozen times before they were borne at last in triumph within our lines. But the most amusing controversy going on

is what regiment was rear-guard between Spring Hill and Franklin. A number of men must be mistaken, for the honor is claimed by different ones. It may have been a certain I have seen. uncanny feeling that produced that idea in the minds of particular individuals. The movements of Gen. Schofield's army on that day was liable to mislead an inexperienced soldier in regard to that fact, for brigades and divisions were kept well in hand within supporting distance, but rarely in sight of each other. And right here I may claim that Schofield's retreat from Pulaski to Nashville stands unequaled in the history of the war of the rebellion. His most trying difficulty arose from the fact that troops which should have naturally fallen to his command were withdrawn from both his flanks and sent to points where they were practically useless during that part of the campaign. Another vexing matter was the loss of his cavalry during the most critical period of the march,-the night of the 29th of November,-while Hood was moving parallel with him oftentimes at less than half a mile distance and in plain sight of the Union troops as they filed past their campfires.

In connection with this I will state an unusual fact that is well known to many of our men who were on the march that night. At intervals as we were moving along mounted men would come up and join our stragglers and enter into a friendly chat. They seemed to be most interested as to the position our cavalry occupied in the column, and as we did not know ourselves, we could give them no satisfactory reply. When these men were finally discovered to be Confederate troopers no surprise was manifested, and in most instances they would disappear in the darkness in the direction of their own lines.

After Wilson's mistake came Wagner's nearly

fatal blunder by allowing the Second and Third Brigades of his division to become enveloped by a vastly superior force. But the gallant Opdycke with his First Brigade, assisted by White's dashing Kentuckians, nobly won back all that Wagner had lost. The result of this he reported. Gen. Sherman said to him: "I that instant Sergeant Brannan cocked his gun battle was indeed terrible to the enemy. In a line of less than 500 yards extent lay 12 gen- DeGrasse's), and Gen. Woods said to Lieut. | told me that had the Colonel shot me he would | John Beil, eral officers killed and wounded. A loss of 32 | Col. Abbernethy: "Take your regiment and | have killed him, if the whole 9th Ill. had ridbattleflags, with at least a dozen other standards lying between the two opposing armies formed and advanced and took the battery, until the close of the engagement, stamps this and I claim that to the 9th Iowa more one of the most deadly battles of the war. No than any other belongs the honor of the recaptroops could have moved more steadily to the ture of the DeGrasse battery .- A. D. S-, attack than did those Confederate soldiers. | Color Bearer, Co. E. 9th Iowa, Pawnee City, | The fact that the Union skirmish-line (deployed | Neb. in some places at half distance) retired firing ceiving a return shot, is strong proof of this assertion. Gen. Hood showed but meager military skill in this affair, for had he lost onefourth of the men killed in making strong reconnaissances on the night of the 30th, which would have kept Gen. Cox from crossing the Harpeth River, and at the same time placing his artillery in good position, he would have been enabled to make an entirely different report of this battle on the night of the 31st.

It matters not who was our rear-guard on that march from Spring Hill. The honors are easy, for the enemy treated us like gentlemen on that occasion. The last men in from Spring Hill were a small body of Gen. Cox's skirmishers, who left Columbia between 12 and 1 o'clock at night on the 29th. They numbered about 75 or 100 men, mostly Indianians, Kentuckians and Illinoisans. This outfit was composed principally of men who were detailed to picket the river at Columbia, and were from Gen. Casement's Brigade of the Twenty-third Corps, under command of Maj. Dow, Inpector-General of the Third Division of that Corps. They had for support the 12th and 16th Ky. These regiments, with this detail, halted to rest at about 3 a. m. of the 30th about one mile south of Spring Hill, when about 100 men withdrew from the command into a grove by the roadside, unrolled their blankets, and retired for a much-needed rest. The sun was nearly an hour high when they were awakened by a few Confederate cavalrymen, who rode nearly over the sleeping men before they were discovered. A few shots were fired without result, when the men quietly rolled up their blankets and proceeded on their way to Franklin. Shots were exchanged at long range with the enemy at intervals all the way into Franklin; and this fire all came from the east side of the pike, as the enemy seemed to give the Columbia pike a wide berth after their experience at Spring Hill the day before. These were the last men in on the retreat, for when they arrived at

men were in position in rear of the Carter House eating their supper. Now, these men may be called rear-guard or not, it matters little; but what I state is fact. When we arrived there was not room in the works for all, and most of these men had to remain outside the shelter of the works, in the rear, until the engagement was over. I am prepared to see this disputed, but I know that many of Casement's men will bear me out in this statement.—"BLUE SHIELD," Co. E, 65th

Franklin and joined their command, Opdycke's

Ill., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d Corps.

The Little Rock Squabble Again. TO THE EDITOR: I see that W. F. Bacon still persists in stating that the 13th Ill. Cav. was first to enter Little Rock. Now, if Mr. Bacon was there at all he knows that is not true. He has written two letters, and there is not a word of truth in either. In the first place, the 13th Ill. Cav. was not the first to cross the river. In the second, they were not the first to enter Little Rock; for the 3d Iowa Cav. had driven the rebels out of town at least one hour before the 13th Ill. Cav. entered the place. In the third place, the 13th Ill. Cav. did not drive Pap Price 40 miles from Little Rock; neither did any other troops pursue him one-fourth of that distance. In the fourth place, Gen. Steele was never afraid that some rebel would get hurt. On the contrary, he was a brave and gallant officer. In the fifth place, the appetites (for rebel blood) of the 13th Ill. Cav. on that day were no better than the soldiers of other regiments; and in the sixth place, no one except Mr. Bacon ever heard of Gen. Davidson proposing to get down and wallop a soldier for

The facts are that the 3d Iowa Cav. took the advance two miles east of the city, and were the place at least one hour before the 13th Ill. Cav. or any other regiment entered -S. HATH-AWAY, Co. G, 3d Iowa Cav., Moberly, Mo.

The Captured Cannon at Stone's River. TO THE EDITOR: Your "Fighting Them Over" has brought out who was first at the captured cannon taken at Nolinsville Gap at the beginning of the battle of Stone's River. All of your readers are familiar with the case up to this point, and I desire to go upon the witness stand and use a small space of your valuable paper. I now say, briefly, that Co. A, 21st Ill., was the first to reach the gun, not because they could run faster or were more brave, but that they were, or rather the gun stood, just in their direct line of march and the company was deployed as skirmishers, and thus reached the gun first. Now, then, what caused recalled after going about one-fourth of a mile; and when we returned to the gun we found it

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

ter, Cal.

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The DeGrasse Battery Again.

TO THE EDITOR: I have read the articles of Capt. Chas. D. Miller, of Co. C, 76th Ohio; G. L. Childress, Co. I, 66th Ill., and that of A. P. McFarland, Co. K, 4th Iowa. Now, I think the article from the pen of the Captain far "pards." In your issue of Feb. 26 Serg't Sieform correct, but it may be a good description pen of G. L. Childress, Co. I, 66th Ill., which mans, of the 40th Ind., claims that Comrade of the part taken, as G. L. Childress seems to regiment, I think, was formerly the 14th Mo.— Infield is wrong when he places the 100th Ill. understand it. Now, if Comrade Childress Western Sharpshooters. In his article Comrade does not know any more about the capture and recapture of the DeGrasse battery than he told us in his article, I would advise him not to take Capt. Miller's statement as entirely were double-quicked to the right three miles, driven in any place, or any distance, or at any time. But the article from the pen of A. P. McFarland is the nearest correct of anything Now, Mr. Editor, I will give it as I saw it and heard the orders given. Early in the fore-

noon of that memorable day (the 23d of July) it outer line of works, and on our part of the line the First Division, Fifteenth Corps, advanced established his headquarters at a large frame building called the Howard house, right on the works. As it happened, as we moved into the works my regiment on the right. From this position at the Howard house I saw the battery captured, as also did Gen. Sherman, Gen. Charles Woods and fighting on our left with the Seventeenth Corps. At this time I was carrying the colors of our regiment, and Gen. Sherman sat on his horse not more than 8 or 10 feet from where I stood. In just a few minutes after the battery was is driven from its works, the DeGrasse batcaptured, and Gen. McPherson is killed." Well do I remember the look and the words of Gen. Sherman. It seemed at least one minute before he spoke. His exact words were: "My God! They must be taken back!" will assume command of the Army of the Tennessee," and Gen. Logan dashed away. Then Gen. Sherman turned in his saddle and inretake that battery." Immediately we were

Two Anecdotes of Logan. TO THE EDITOR: As a constant reader of your excellent paper, I am often reminded of the many trying times and memorable incidents during the times of our National conflict. Two or three incidents now come afresh to my mind regarding our corps commander, John A. Logan, of the Fifteenth. Upon one occasion, while en route over the terrible bottomless roads of South Carolina, and nearing the Cheraw River at night, the boys, drenched with rain and bespattered with mud, tired beyond expression, with one accord laid down to rest, feeling that to proceed farther till the following morning was something that could not be done. The stream was swollen by constant rains, and a perfect barrier seemed to then present itself. While the rain poured down, the soldiers of the Fifteenth continued to assemble on the borders of that river in thousands. To remain there during the night, or for two or three hours, was not, however, ordered. Well do we remember, while settling down for sleep, hearing some unaccountable commotion. Each moment voices became more plain to the ear, and presently the thousands of tired soldiers shouted, as with one voice, "Logan!" What did his presence mean, and what the result? "Forward! The river must be crossed!"

With renewed courage the boys girded on their armor and followed where their beloved commander led. It was afterwards discovered that our first halt, three miles farther on, was for the purpose of enjoying a better camping place for the portion of the night remaining. At the battle of Bentonville, while shet and shell were flying thick as hail, we were in a position to witness something startling. The rebs, who were fighting, as it were, in the "last ditch," had made two or three unsuccessful charges on our lines, when a rider came out from the darkness, with word to Logan that they were preparing for a charge more desperate than all the rest. What was the General's reply? "Let them charge! I will charge h- and d-n out of them in five minutes!" With hat off and sword waving, he galloped up and down the lines, ordering the terrible charge which did follow. The rebs were routed thoroughly and completely, and many prisoners were taken .- E. O. KIMBER-LEY, Leader, Brig. Band, First Brig., Third

Div., Fifteenth Corps, Brodhead, Wis. Another "Last Battle." To THE EDITOR: On the discussion of the question as to who fought the last battle of the war, and when and where it was fought, comrades should bear in mind that the last military operations were in the extreme Southwest. Permit me to say that the last battle was fought by the 34th Ind. at Palmetto Ranche, Tex., May 13, 1865. The official history of that regiment, published in Adj't-Gen. Terrell's Reports, Vol. II, page 343, says: "This regiment fought the last battle of the war on the 13th of May, 1865, at Palmetto Ranche, adjoining the old battlefield of Palo Alto. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment fought 500 of the enemy, mounted, with a battery of six fieldpieces, driving them a distance of three miles in the space of three hours. By this time the rebels got their battery in position, and pouring a destructive fire into their ranks compelled the main body of the regiment to fall back, leaving two-gun battery on the right of the road, and Cos. B and E behind as skirmishers to cover the the 24th Iowa, of the left wing, captured a five-Cos. B and E behind as skirmishers to cover the movement. These companies, being unsupported, were furiously attacked and finally surrounded and forced to surrender. The loss to the regiment was 82 in killed, wounded and prisoners." I have never heard it disputed that this was the last conflict of the war of which any historical account has been preserved, and it certainly was sufficiently general and severe to be properly termed a battle. I did led by Col. H. C. Caldwell, Chief of Gen. David. | not belong to that regiment, but am a Hoosier. son's staff, and with drawn sabers charged the and have a pride in the soldiery that fought ber passing through Opelousas and for some it was the 1st battalion of the 1st Pa. Cav. without so much as a single regiment in reserve, or any support nearer than Chancellors— do we think now, we were stealing the 13th's like Now, in conclusion, we did not think, nor distance beyond. Also, where he mentions the survivors of the gallant 34th will pardon me, I survivors o

Lauces in the Rebel Army. the dispute? Here it is: After turning the gun around and not being able to load it, and the poles burned off. As we had some work when Gen. Cameron found we had stolen a

An Important Arrest. The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a

AN IRRITABLE COLONEL An Anecdote About the Commander of the

9th III.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE of July 9, 1885, I saw an article from the What became of Col. Mersy, of the 9th Ill.? Now, the Colonel was, no doubt, a good and good. And, again, the comrade says that after brave officer, and perhaps loved his men next after a few questions as to where the officers fighting on the extreme left for two hours they to his beer, but his threatening to shoot me were, the Lieutenant of the battery, under inwhere the Fifteenth Corps had been driven. It amuses me to read of the Fifteenth Corps being upon my mind as an unreasonable, passionate upon my mind as an unreasonable, passionate and vindictive officer. The circumstances were as follows: On the forenoon of the 3d our regiment (81st Ohio) was on the extreme left of the Second (Thos. A. Davies) Division, and occupied a position in the outer trenches, about two miles northwest of the town. Being detached from our brigade some distance, without support was found that the enemy had evacuated an on either flank, we were charged by a brigade of rebel infantry, driven from the breastworks, and cut off from our brigade. After two or and took possession of the same. Gen. Sherman | three unsuccessful attempts to rally, and finding the whole division was retiring, we fell back point where we had halted as we went out in | Ind. the morning. Here we formed in line to await (the 9th Iowa) divided on this house, part | the enemy, our regiment on the left and across on the right and part on the left. Our colors and at right angles with a wagon road. Runcame square against the house. From this po- ning parallel with, and about 150 yards from, this sition we could see to the Decatur Railroad on | road was a branch, at which I had filled my canour left. The Twenty-third Corps joined ours | teen while halting as we went out, and having given it to Lieut. Hughes while fighting in the trench, he left it, with his haversack, when we took our unceremonious departure. Obtainmany others. There was now going on terrible | ing permission from Lieut. Hughes, I ran down | proceedings. to the branch to get a drink, and there met Serg't Charlie Brannan, of our company, getting a drink. We drank hastily and started back to the regiment, but found the whole division falling back, but not in line of battle, and the captured Gen. J. A. Logan came dashing up to where Gen. Sherman sat on his horse and, saluting, said: "General, the Seventeenth Corps tervening between the branch and the road, and reached the latter just as the 9th Ill. came up, Col. Mersy and staff in advance. We halted to wait for our regiment, which was next in the column, and I heard Col. Mersy say: "Where you pelongs?" but his manner was so excited and his language so extremely German, rade is in error. Dilger's battery—I, 1st Ohio Then addressing Gen. Logan he said: "You and, being unable to speak or understand any language but "United States," I did not know | was in all its great battles until after Gettyswhether or not he was addressing us, but ! looked at him without making any reply, berland with Hooker, and there belonged to quired for Gen. Woods. Gen. Woods was a few when he jerked a revolver out of a holster the Twentieth Corps.-ED.] rods in front of the line of works, and an Or- and, cocking it, pointed it at me, saying: "Py derly was dispatched with orders for him to G-t, und you don't tell mit w'at company report to Gen. Sherman. In a few moments | you pelongs, I shoot your d-dt het off." At dled him with bullets. Well, I think, if the Colonel had spoken a dead language that had been decayed for a million years I would have understood him, and I said: "We do not belong to your regiment; we belong to the 81st Ohio. With the command, "Fall in, nint'," his regi-

ment moved on, and we fell in with ours. That evening I was wounded, and had leave the field. The battle closed the next day, and the following morning all the troops ers, as the regiments composing the Iron Bristarted in pursuit of the Johnnies. That night gade. I went on picket with a number of wounded. and fell in company with Oliver Hayes, of Co. I, 9th Ill., who had been sent back that count of the battle of Perryville. morning with some prisoners, and, being quite sick, was detained by the Provost Marshal and

placed on duty. Next morning Hayes and I went to a bakery, where I spent my last dime for a small loaf of turned, and was camped out near the Seminary. Thither we went, and found the 9th Ill. makhe says: "Where you peen, Co. I?" when Hayes began to explain that he had been sent back with prisoners the day before, and being sick, was kept by the Provost Marshal, and had been on picket all night. "Peen seek," says the Colonel; "I see vedder you peen seek. Surgeon! come see vedder Co. I peen seek. G-t t-m; I hat my revolver here I shoot you bot'." I then said: "Colonel, I guess you wouldn't shoot me. I belong to the 81st Ohio, am wounded, have been on picket, and am hunting for my regiment," and, turning, great injustice. walked away, leaving the Dutchman to appease his hunger and his wrath with his steaming hot coffee, without telling him that was the second time that he had threatened to shoot

Poor Oliver Hayes! I never learned how he got off, as I soon went to the hospital and never got back to my regiment; but I know that if | the wounded man. either he or Sergeant Charlie Brannan ever read this they will remember the circumstances, and verify my statements.-J. F. McGINNIS, Co. E, 81st Ohio, Bellefontaine, O.

He Corrects "Carleton" and Comrade Bartlett.

TO THE EDITOR: There are several things about which I wish to say a few words, the first of which is "Carleton's" article on the Vickshave given them sufficient time in which to reached the bank about the same time it did. sketch of Port Gibson, says: "The men [John-nies] fought stubbornly, but were driven back, losing 60 killed, 340 wounded, 600 prisoners and a battery." This is mistake No. 1. There were two, or parts of two batteries captured—one on the left by the men of Osterhaus's Division. and another (1st Va.) on the right by Hovey's or Carr's men, or both. This is still a disputed point between the two divisions. Again, in speaking of the battle of Champion's Hill, "Carleton" says: "Hovey begins the attack, his left flank pushing up the hill, advancing step by step, charging upon Cummings's Brigade, sweeping it back and capturing 11 canthree batteries captured by Hovey's Division at | Little Rock, Ark. Champion's Hill. The 11th Ind., 29th Wis. gun battery on the left of the road. Although forced to relinquish them several times during the fight, I think at the wind-up the Twelfth Division held every piece of artillery captured | battle lasted about one hour and 20 minutes, by it that day.

A few more words in regard to Comrade Bartlett's aricle on the Teche campaign, and I am through. I am quite positive the comrade makes a mistake when he says the retrograde movement commenced at Opelousas/ I rememhope, if I have anticipated them in making their claim to having fought the last battle of the war.—Frank Doster, 11th Ind. Cav., Marion, Kan.

2d Mass. battery. He is correct as to the Grierson's raid into Baton Rouge, La.

A. P. Brown, Co. H, 149th N. Y., Cicero, N. Grand Coteau, "Sergeant," Co. A, 28th Iowa, to the contrary notwithstanding. At the time the fight came off the Fourth Division (Burbridge's) was in camp in the edge.

Lauces in the Rebel Army. of the timber, about three miles in front, fore, impossible to say what shot killed the To THE EDITOR: In THE NATIONAL TRIB- towards Opelousas. Our Third Division was UNE of last week I saw a letter from Prof. H. camped on the open prairie. The remainder B. McClellan, of Lexington, Ky., in which he of the army was still farther back, somewhere says that with "fair opportunities for knowledge and observation he never saw or heard of been a scare the day before, Nov. 2, and the diany Confederate troops which were armed with | vision was called out, but did not leave camp lances or spears;" and while I do not know that When the racket opened on the 3d our regiany troops in the relief army were so armed, I ment was first in line, and from the looks of do know that while on the celebrated "black- things there was no time to be lost in getting do know that while on the celebrated "black-berry raid" from Yorktown to White House Landing in July, 1863, and not far from Fort Magruder, I saw at least 200 spears and lances, which had the appearance of having been used, and had been thrown in a fire and nearly all of and had been thrown in a fire and nearly all of any land had been thrown in a fire and nearly all of the fight on his own responsibility. We were not self were in Raleigh, N. C., as soon as any seeing the retreating enemy only a short distance off, the company left the gun and went in pursuit of the retreating enemy, but was recalled after us in baste with orders for us to the first to do in the front we did not stop to inquire into their history.—George E. Lowry, 13th Ind., Indianapolis Ind. stop and take our position in the brigade. Col.
Bringhurst's answer was: "Tell Gen. Cameron to come on with the brigade, and they can have their place when they get here." Just before unfortunate man was shot through the head. reaching the field we met one gun of Nims's ship, without waiting until no has loosed traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellowman, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily sches and pains, anounce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Goldon Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

2d Mass. battery, which, was find gas it retreated, followed by a number of the enemy just in front of where the 17th Ohio battery had lost its gun, and the first intimation the rebels had of gun, and the first intimation the rebels had of him it is a pity to let the lady suffer that way, when Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her. Mrs. L. B. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says: "Brown's life when Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, of Scarborough, Me., says the bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of Windham Center, in the same State, says it cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Goldon Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists. 2d Mass. battery, which, with prolong attached, water to drink. He would like to know was firing as it retreated, followed by a number whether the wounded man recovered. For G.A.R., Masonic, and all other society goods send for catalogue to E. A. Armstroug, Detroit, Mich.

To the lint Division that was on the held unity. Mrs. Harding, of Windham Center, in the same State, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of other phos, O.

The Death of Gen. Polk.

TO THE EDITOR: I see a communication in your paper of June 4 from J. L. Rice, of the 5th Wis., referring to the Memoirs of Gen. Carlin, saying Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk (Confederate army) was killed by a cannon ball from one of our batteries on Pine Mountain. June 16, 1864. As far as dates are concerne Western Sharpshooters. In his article Comrade | I am not positive, but as to the place I feel Childress imparts to me a bit of information | sure he is mistaken, for the 12th Ind. was lying that I have wished for many times. That was, at Big Shanty Station, at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, and just on our right was a battery in temporary fort. Gen. Sherman rode up, and twice during the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, structions of Gen. Sherman, made the necessary arrangements to do some firing; also, the large glass was brought forward, and the General, when the first shot was fired, announced the result of falling short. Then the gun was loaded again, and the General told us this time the work was done, and we could see with the naked eye the group on top of the mountain had dispersed; and then the rebel Signal Corps became quite active, and as a member of the rebel Signal Corps had been captured a few days before, it was ascertained through him that the second shot spoken of had killed Gen. Polk. Of course, different men see things in different light, but I am sure the comrade is mistaken. still farther and intercepted the division at a ISAAC KEITH, Co. F, 12th Ind., Shelbyville,

CONDENSED LETTERS.

Wm. H. Lee, Sergeant Major, 8th Mo. Cav., Harbor Springs, Mich., says his regiment has been ignored by the many who have written about the entry into Little Rock, Ark. He does not claim the 8th Mo. Cav. was first, but that it was there and took an active part in the

James L. Lee, 11th Ky., wants the old Union soldiers of Ohio County, Ky., to organize some Grand Army Posts, and thinks they would do so if somebody would take hold of the matter. Lemuel Ford, Co. C, 13th Iowa, Evans, Weld Co., Colo., affirms that it was the flag of his that Col. Rogers, 2d Tex., fell outside the works at Corinth.

D. H. Chandler, 5th Ind. battery, Xenia, O. says Capt. Dilger's battery was not in the L. A .- served in the Army of the Potomac and burg, when it went to the Army of the Cum-

Peter H. Meadows, Co. C, 13th W. Va., West Plains, Mo., writes a letter in praise of the climate, soil, productions, etc., of that section of Missouri, and thinks it is a good place for sol-

John Beil, South River, N. J., sends us an interesting account of the battle of Antietam. where he was desperately wounded, and he carries to-day a deep scar made by a rebel bullet. avail. She was also afflicted with a periodical nervous John L. Richards, Pompeii, Mich., was a headache, sometimes followed by an intermittent fever. prisoner in Andersonville, and was paroled by of the mortality of the prisoners.

J. D. Place, Waterloo, Iowa, was very much pleased with Comrade George Gardner's ac-John Treglowm, Coal Valley, Ill., while digging in his garden recently turned up a six-

Y., 14th Brooklyn, and 2d Berdan Sharp

pound cannon ball, which was 18 inches under T. H. Bremer, Pawnee Rock, Kan., has not bread, and learned that our brigade had re-turned, and was camped out near the Seminary. as a settling place for veterans.

Wm. B. Willis, Second Lieutenant, Co. C, ing coffee. Hayes says: "We must slip into Co. I quietly, or the Colonel will see us, and consequently of the Colonel will see us, and consequently of the fatal wounding of a General at Chan-Co. I quietly, or the Colonel will see us, and then he will be hot;" but the Colonel did see us, and he was hot, too. Jumping to his feet be says: "When he was sitting on his horse talking with another officer at the time.

J. W. Lowe, Co. B, 13th U. S. Inf., Phillipsburg, Kan., testifies that "Carleton" erred in saying that that regiment lost its colors in the charge at Vicksburg. J. H. Springer, Co. I, 1st Iowa Cav., Carleton, Neb., joins Comrade Van Houten in rebuking Comrade W. F. Bacon, 13th Ill. Cav., for his

unkind criticism of Gen. Steele, who, Bacon said, "was always afraid some rebel would get hurt." He thinks Bacon does Gen. Steele Henry C. Vaughan, Co. E, 24th Ky., Mulberry Grove, Kan., writes that himself and a comrade, at Resaca, May 14, 1864, carried to the rear an unknown soldier badly wounded

in the head. He was tall, weight about 165, hair cut close, black beard, with artillery uniform. He would like to know what became of John C. Lang, Joliet, Ill., writes that Col. George P. Buell was Colonel of the 58th Ind.,

and not of the 45th Ind., as Carlin places him in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 9. W. L. Hart, Co. G, 7th Ind., corrects S. E. Chandler in regard to the regiments composing the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, giving the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis., 7th Ind., 56th Pa., 76th N. Y., 14th Brooklyn, and the Berdan

Sharpshooters as the regiments. burg campaign, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of | C. W. W. Dow, Lieutenant, Co. F, 1st Iowa June 4. I have been waiting to see if some of Cav., Rushmore, Minn., says the 1st Iowa Cav. the old First Brigade, Twelfth Division, boys, was the first to cross the bridge at Little Rock, would not step to the front with corrections. I but that the 10th Ill., which forded the stream, speak, and as they seem to be indifferent, I want them to sit still while I speak my little piece about mistakes. "Carleton," in a short longed to the Seventeenth Corps, camped in the suburbs of Columbia the night that city was burned, Comrade Proutz's statement that the Seventeenth Corps did not reach Columbia notwithstanding.

H. P. Watson, Forest, Ill., writes that he saw the works in 1864 referred to by L. A. Henry in an article headed "Who Knows About It" in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 9. J. C. Hall, Co. K, 1st Cal., Wallingford, Conn. claims that his regiment did as much actual marching as any organization during the war,

making in all 4,000 miles. G. W. Kelly, Sergeant, Co. K, 1st Iowa Cav. Latham, Ore., claims that his regiment, the

non." This is mistake No. 2. There were 3d Mo., and 10th Ill. were in the advance at S. A. Griffiths, Co. B, 26th Mass., West Townand 46th Ind., belonging to the right wing of send, Mass., writing in regard to the recent Hovey's Division, captured one four-gun and a communication of L. A. Henry in THE NAgagement referred to in that article. The Union officers in command on that occasion

> were Lieut.-Cols. Stickney and Sawtell. The and there were about 1,400 rebels engaged. The Union loss was 10 killed and 25 wounded. The Confederates left 300 dead on the field. Jacob Feather, Oregon, Pa., writes, in reply to Comrade H. A. Tripp, who inquired as to what cavalry charged at Cedar Mountain, that it was the 1st battalion of the 1st Pa. Cav.
>
> Chauncey Hart, Battery G, 5th U. S. Art.,
>
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rebel General.

K. Cleaver, Sergeant, Co. H, 13th Iowa, Wabuska, Nev., sends an interesting account of the planting of the flag of the 13th Iowa at Columbia, S. C. J. S. French, Otsego, Mich., does not agree

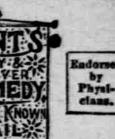
with Comrade J. C. Harper in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 9 in regard to the Teche camother soldiers of Sherman's command.

unfortunate man was shot through the head. Insley carried him from the tent and gave him

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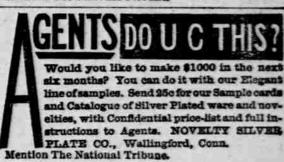
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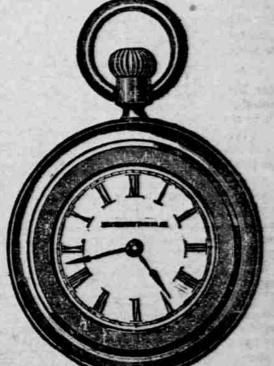
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